

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50, U.S.C. 31 and 32 as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1X6

INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Political Information: KAO Hsi-ping, Nationalist Governor of Antung Province

25
DIST. 25 August 1947

PAGES 1

ORIGIN 25X1A6a

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X6

25X1A6a

1. KAO Hsi-ping (高惜冰) arrived in Antung about 1 November 1946 shortly after the entry of the 52nd Army and remained there until called to Mukden by General HSIUNG Shih-hui at the end of May 1947, just before Antung fell to the Communists. KAO, who speaks English fluently, studied textile manufacturing at Lowell, Massachusetts, in the early 1920's and has been engaged in the textile manufacturing business ever since. Because of his income from this business he does not have to depend on his official salary and is considered to be an honest and able administrator. KAO was active in the affairs of a Tientsin university some years ago and once served as Commissioner for Education for Inner Mongolia. (Note: This may not have been his exact title as the Chinese officially employ the term Inner Mongolia very loosely. KAO may have served with the Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs or in the administration of one of the provinces which are a part of Inner Mongolia.) KAO is fifty years of age and is a member of the Kuomintang.
2. KAO is now living in Mukden with most of his staff and is still technically the governor of Antung Province although he states that he no longer has any official duties to perform. KAO is exceedingly bitter at the present time and states that he will never accept another political appointment and hopes soon to return to the textile business. The two factors chiefly responsible for his decision are: (a) the graft and corruption which exist so widely among government officials, including most of those with whom he worked and (b) the lack of cooperation between the military and civil authorities. KAO stated that the graft existing in the local and provincial government was impossible to control. He was particularly vehement when speaking of LI Kuang-shien (李光前) the Kuomintang representative in Antung. KAO received no help from the military in supplying the provincial Peace Preservation Corps troops and he stated that General WANG Ching-lich, commander of the provincial CPC troops in Antung, who had been left to defend the city after the withdrawal of the 52nd Army, did not even have radio contact with Mukden.
3. Source, who was in Antung during KAO's governorship, observed many cases of corruption and graft among the local officials and in the 52nd Army but heard no criticism of the provincial government. KAO was quick to punish offenders under his own administration. He was extremely popular with the people and in April 1947, when it was rumored that he was going to resign, every social organization in Antung signed a telegram to General HSIUNG Shih-hui requesting that KAO continue as governor.

004

Document No. CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL

NO CHANGE in Class. ☒

☐ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS S C

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG. 77/176

Date: Approved For Release 2009/09/24 : CIA-RDP82-00457R000800610005-5

REFERENCE CENTER LIBRARY